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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220 March 16, 1984

Executive Registry

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

✓DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

AFFAIRS

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT & DEPUTY TO THE CHIEF

OF STAFF

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR CABINET AFFAIRS

CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT

ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT

Senior Interdepartmental Group on International Economic Policy

Attached are the minutes of the SIG-IEP meeting held on February 2, 1984.

Christopher Hicks

Executive Secretary and

Special Assistant to the Secretary

Attachment

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SENIOR INDERDEPARTMENTAL GROUP-INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

4:00 p.m. February 2, 1984 Room 248, Old Executive Office Building

Attendees:

25X1

Treasury
Secretary Regan, Chairman
Beryl W. Sprinkel

CIA Maurice Ernst

25X1

Office of the Vice President Donald P. Gregg

USTR Claud Gingrich

State Richard McCormack W. Allen Wallis David Small CEA William Niskanen Jeffrey Frankel

Defense William Taft Cabinet Affairs Larry Herbolsheimer

Stephen Bryen
Justice

OPD Roger Porter

J. Michael Shepherd
Jay B. Stephens

<u>AID</u> Richard Derham

Agriculture Richard E. Lyng Alan Tracy White House Richard Darman

Commerce Secretary Baldrige Donald Eiss NSC Roger W. Robinson David Wigg

OMB Alton G. Keel

Abe Visit

Mr. Wallis opened the meeting by requesting a summary of the Abe visit. Mr. Gregg reviewed the itinerary of the visit, indicating that the Japanese came with the idea of achieving significant progress by March or April. Abe and Ambassador Brock signed an NTT research and development procurement agreement.

Regarding beef and citrus, beef is the bigger problem, with U.S. beef import restrictions supposedly a complicating factor in resolution of this issue.

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-2-

It was noted that Nakasone is expected to live up to his commitments regarding defense spending, and Japan will support U.S. positions on a variety of foreign policy issues. On balance, the Abe visit was believed useful.

Secretary Baldrige stated that the U.S. negotiating position vis-a-vis Japan was characterized by U.S. initial offers of movement on key issues, while the Japanese tend to wait to react to our offers. The flexibility appears to be one-sided (all U.S.).

It was stated that Treasury is working closely with the Japanese Ministry of Finance to move ahead on yen/dollar and financial markets issues. Early progress is deemed essential.

Secretary Baldrige stated that the Japanese have not yielded anything in bilateral discussions in the past three years. He expressed optimism for progress if the Administration remains united and committed.

State noted that progress is needed by April. Mr. Gregg stated that Nakasone does not want to be known for precipitating a deterioration in the U.S.-Japanese relationship and therefore is pushing hard for progress.

Regarding the extraterritoriality issue, it was noted that the UK was beginning to negotiate with U.S. agencies and that this approach may yield a pattern that will work.

There followed a discussion of the difficulties with the issue of extraterritoriality, and it was agreed that further study was necessary. Chairman Regan noted that although EAA legislative problems (timing) could be complicated by overaggressive Administration efforts in this area, there is a time constraint for resolution, with the OECD Ministerial in May and the London Summit in June.

The Chairman asked the Executive Secretary to poll the Cabinet participants at the Under Secretary level to establish a working group to deal with this issue.

International Debt

Treasury reviewed the debt situation in key countries with particular concern regarding Argentina, the Philippines and Nigeria. The Argentines are taking a hard-line position with respect to further rescheduling discussion. Exchange rate arrangements are one of the key difficulties in IMF talks with Manila, and Nigeria is having difficulties agreeing to IMF-mandated monetary policies due to domestic political pressures.